

Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:
HON. SAMUEL BYRNS, Tenth District,
Potosi, Mo.
U. S. LAND OFFICE—J. C. NOELL,
Register, Wm. B. NEWMAN, Receiver—
Ironton, Mo.
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-Sixth
Judicial, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:
Circuit Court is held on the
Fourth Monday in April and October.
County Court convenes on the
First Monday of March, June, September
and December.
Probate Court is held on the First
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County
Court.
CHARLES HART, County Judge, South
Prairie District.
R. H. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-
trict.
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.
P. W. WHITNEY, Sheriff, Collector.
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.
FRANK THOMAS, Probate Judge.
D. P. TERRY, Recorder.
W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.
S. L. REYNOLDS, Assessor.
G. W. HILL, Coroner.
J. P. AKE, Public Administrator.
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.
A. P. VANCE, School Commissioner.

CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob, L. C. WERNER, Pastor.
High Mass and services at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sacrament and
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain Streets, L. H. TRIMBLE, Pastor.
Residence Ironton. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30
A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3
o'clock. Prayer Meeting Tuesday evening.
All are invited.
M. E. CHURCH, South, Fort Hill,
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. H.
W. HART, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M.
BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Knob street, F. M. SHOTTS, Pastor.
Residence Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before noon. W. L. LOGAN, W. M.
V. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO DEFFER, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. D. J.
REYNOLDS, pastor.

SOCIETIES.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. A. P. VANCE, N. G.
J. S. JORDAN, Secretary.
IRONTON EXCELSIOR, No. 29, I. O. O. F.,
meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
A. W. HILL, W. M. V. A. FLETCHER, Sec-
retary.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 135,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of
each month at 7:30 P. M. W. L. LOGAN, W. M.
V. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M.
E. LOGAN, W. M. H. P. E. BALDWIN, Sec-
retary.
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1570,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate
Wednesday evenings. J. B. WALKER,
D. A. HUFF, Reporter.
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M. (colored) meets on the second
Saturday of each month.
IRON POST, No. 310, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays
of each month at 2 P. M.
FRANK THOMAS, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Friday
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.
First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 283, A. O. U. W.,
meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HONOR,
meets on the second and 4th Sunday of
each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on-
ly at the full moon. LOUIS PETIT, W. M.
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 290, I. O. O. F.,
meets Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, at
No. DOWNEY, N. G.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

RELIEF.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M.,
meets on Saturday night or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
HILL, Secretary.

S. E. STRONG, M. D.,
IRONTON, MO.

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roof for years, and any one can put it on.
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Courts.

Iron County Register.

BY E. D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVI.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

NUMBER 3.

JOB-WORK.

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work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri
and we turn out the best of work, such as
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Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers

BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.
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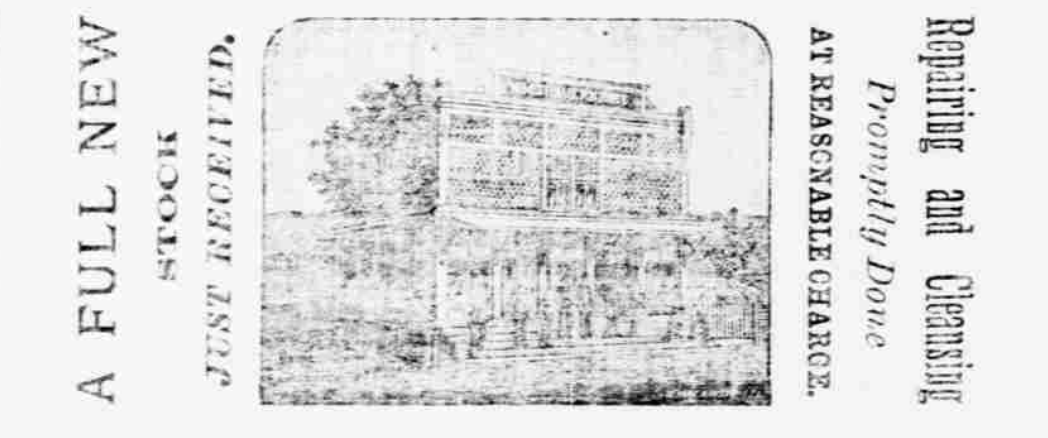
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DEALER IN

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Delivery to Any Place in the Valley Ev-
ery Morning!

RATE—40c per 100 lbs., or 1/2c per pound
on less quantities. Special Rates on Large
Orders. Applications by Mail prompt-
ly attended to.

"AN OPEN LETTER" AND ITS RE- SPONSE.

Mr. Hoeken Asks; Mr. Edgar Replies.

HILLBORO, MO., July 15th, 1892.

AN OPEN LETTER.

W. R. EDGAR Esq., Ironton, Mo.

Dear Sir:—In ans. to your letter of
the 26th ult. In yours of that date,
you say:

"I have nothing to urge in my own
behalf except the fact that I am a Demo-
crat and have ever been ready to
strike a blow for the principles of my
party." If such be the case, please
answer the following questions. Why,
at the Congressional Convention, that
nominated Sam Byrns 2 years ago, did
you leave long before the convention
was half over, and failed to return;
and took your departure, in anything
but a pleasant humor?

As Chairman of the County Central
& Congressional committees, did you
fail to perform the following duties:
Levy and assessment on Sam Byrns;
provide a Hall, for H. Martin Wil-
liams and others, when they came to
Ironton to address the people upon the
issues of the day?

And advertise their coming, as a
committee man should? Why did you
refer all the expense connected with
the campaign of Iron County 2 years
ago, such as Hotel Bill, Livery Hire
etc. of men, who came to Iron County
to advance the Cause of the Democracy
to Sam Byrns candidate for Congress?

What was there so important about
the issues, or the candidates 2 years
ago, that you could not lend a helping
hand? What I said to Judge Emerson,
with reference to you, and Judge J. F.
Green was this, the Judge commenced
lauding your Democracy, I told him,
"You had not shown yourself to be true
2 years, that the only thing I knew of
you doing, was the night you reluct-
antly (no doubt) introduced him, at his
request, the night he spoke there, and
that was the only part you took in that
campaign. If I misrepresented you in
this, why did you not come to me with
it. The Judge is not at all to blame
for my statements, nor is he to be held
responsible for what I say, he had no
connection with the matter whatever."

You say further, "If you consider
my democracy ability and integrity
equal to any ambition would be pleased
to have your support." Your ability
and integrity, I am not at present
questioning, only as to your democracy,
but if I am to judge your ambition,
by the democracy you displayed 2 years
ago, it does not go for much, in my
estimation. If you are the nominee I
shall cheerfully support you; as that is
the kind of a Democrat, I am.

Respy JOS. J. HOEKEN.

P. S.

The reason I did not answer sooner,
I wanted to see you at the Judicial Con-
vention.

H.

IRONTON, MO., July 15th, 1892.

JOSEPH J. HOEKEN, Hillboro, Mo.

Sir:—On the 26th of June, 1892, I
wrote you a letter containing a formal
announcement of my candidacy. This
letter did not seek a response, but after
a delay of nearly three weeks it seems
you have succeeded in working your
massive intellect to a thinking point.
The mountain has labored and brought
forth a mouse, as usual. Doubtless
the stimulants were applied by your
"pets," the petting and dining and
the "Great Redeemer," Sam Byrns.
I am glad to see you cease the bash-
ful whacking tactics you adopted when you
attempted to use Judge Green as a club
to beat me with. Judge Green has too
much dignity and too much manhood
to suffer himself to be used by a man
of your calibre. I publish your open
letter as an exhibit of coarseness and
impudence rarely equalled and never
excelled. When I perused your letter
I was amazed at your egotism and
somewhat indignant at your effrontery.
Upon a second reading I had nothing
but pity for your lack of culture and
refinement, and thought I could see the
fruits of an intimate association with
the above mentioned parties. You
have asked me several questions—I
presume for campaign purposes. These
questions are not formulated in the
spirit of one anxious for the truth and
wishing to pass upon the merits of the
case, but in the manner of a judge who
has heard all he wishes to know and is
keen to render judgment. "Dressed
up in the little brief authority" of a
freebooter, "most ignorant of what you
are most assured," you amuse instead
of offending.

I will answer your questions, and if
you can't understand my letter in a less
period than three weeks, please seek
your "pets" for an interpretation, as
they doubtless inspired your open let-
ter. At the Congressional Convention two
years ago I was a member of the
Committee on Credentials. There was
a contest from Ste. Genevieve county—
two sets of delegates claiming recogni-
tion. The Credentials Committee in-
vestigated the matter thoroughly. The
majority of the Committee found that
the mass meeting called to order by
Mr. Rozier, the Chairman of the Demo-
cratic Central Committee, was the legal
mass meeting. At this mass
meeting Terry and Noel delegates were
selected. The minority report of the
Credentials Committee decided that the
other mass meeting, at which Burns
and Burks delegates were selected, was
the legal authority. Both reports were

submitted and discussed with consid-
erable feeling. A substitute was intro-
duced ignoring both reports and giving
half of the vote of Ste. Genevieve coun-
ty to Burns and half to Terry—and as
a logical sequence half to Burks and
half to Noel, thereby securing the Sen-
atorial nomination for Jasper Burks.

I resisted this substitute, urging as a
reason for my opposition, my belief,
that the substitute was being urged to
establish a precedent for the Marble
Hill Senatorial Convention; and after-
wards it was so used. I was then in
favor of regularity, as I have always
been, and opposed to the combine then
formed between Byrns and Burks, and,
as I firmly believe, still existing. I
was at that time in favor of Wm. L.
Johnson of South St. Louis as Congress-
man. When Mr. Johnson decided not
to have his name presented to that
convention I no longer had a candidate
to urge. I was provoked at the action
of a convention which robbed Mr. Noel
of a well earned victory in Ste. Gene-
vieve county—that was all.

And to demonstrate this the entire
vote of my county was cast for Byrns,
which would not have been the case
if I had objected.

If you wish to insinuate that I was a
bolter, your insinuation is as false as it
is cowardly. I was opposed to the
nomination of Sam Byrns two years
ago, and in the light of his subsequent
record I think I diagnosed his case ac-
curately. When the people of the old
tenth district elected him to Congress
they did not intend to make him the
mentor of the State Legislature or em-
power him to go to Jefferson City to
use the power of official position to
hamper legislation.

When they elected him to Congress
on a tariff reform issue it was expected
that he would remain faithful to that
principle. Did he do so? He cast his
vote against Mills, who was the expon-
ent of tariff reform, in the vain hope
that Cleveland might not be the nom-
inee of our party for President. While
vindictive a man who has misrepres-
ented his constituents, you dare to
assail my Democracy because I did not
make speeches for that man from whom
I expected just such conduct. I voted
for Sam Byrns as loyally, sir, as you
did; but that was all. My vote belongs
to my party, and it has always been
given loyally. My time and money are
my own, and when I wish to make a
voluntary tender of them I do so, and
only then.

Now to your second question: I was
Chairman of the Iron County Central
Committee, but was not Chairman of
the Congressional Committee. I was
not even a member of the Congressio-
nal Committee. Your mistakes, like
your insinuations, are frequent and
amusing. What right had the
Iron County Committee to assess Sam
Byrns? That right belongs to the
State and Congressional Committees.
H. Martin Williams spoke where all
parties speak who come to Ironton—at
the courthouse, and it was ready for
him, and due notice of his intention to
speak was printed in the IRON COUNTY
REGISTER. Everything was ready but
the crowd, and that was lacking because
Iron county Democrats remembered
when H. Martin was in the 10th Con-
gressional District fighting the Demo-
cratic party and advocating Greenback-
ism. Your ignorance of the past
history of the 10th Congressional Dis-
trict is profound and only equalled by
your prejudice against myself. It
would be well for you to return to your
"pets" in search of more light and per-
haps you can then hit the truth in
high places at last.

You say in one breath that I failed
to assess Sam Byrns, and in the next
that I sent him all the campaign expen-
ses of Iron County, hotel bills etc.;
which count of your formidable indict-
ment are you urging? I never sent
Sam Byrns a single bill to pay, livery
bill or otherwise, and did not know of
his paying any. I never referred one
to him for settlement in my life, nor
did I know of any such action. I voted
for Sam Byrns two years ago and he
received the usual majority from Iron
county. How much more did you do?
Judge Emerson informed me of a con-
versation that he had with you in
June. You stated to Emerson that
Judge Green had to come to me and
beg me to introduce him to an Iron
county audience, that he (Green) might
make a speech for the Democratic
cause.

I know if Judge Green came to con-
sult me to introduce him, Judge Green
must have been the one that told it, and
I wrote to Judge Green at once and will
print his reply:

"De Soto, Mo., June 21, 1892.

Hon. W. R. EDGAR, Ironton, Mo.

Dear Friend:—Replying to your letter
of yesterday I have to say that I did not
make the statements related to, by any
person, and they are not true. When
I spoke at Ironton you were present
and as Chairman of the County Com-

mittee called the meeting to order and
introduced me, and you made no objec-
tion whatever to doing so.

Respy Yours, J. F. GREEN.
Take it, consider it and "sin no
more." Adopt the motto of Davy
Crocket—"Be sure your right and then
go ahead."

The man who circulates a thing he
does not know to be true—telling it as
fact—is equally as guilty as the one
who asserts what he knows to be false.
I am so sorry to learn that my Demo-
cracy does not come up to your standard.
No doubt you prefer the Democracy of
your "pets" who failed to do anything
in Washington county in 1884 and 1886
and allowed the Democratic majority
in that county to dwindle from five or
six hundred to one hundred and nine
in 1888. Where was the "Great Red-
eemer" then? Was his white plume
waving in the fore front of battle in
behalf of Mart Clardy? Did either of
your "pets" in 1884 and 1886 make a
speech in behalf of Clardy?

To think that I should live and learn
that the great Joseph J. Hoeken, of
Hillsboro, Jefferson county, Missouri,
in the U. S. A., did not highly esti-
mate my Democracy! This simple
declaration of yours "has struck more
terror to the heart of Richard than
could ten thousand soldiers." I feel
my political future would be gravely
imperiled if you should remain stand-
fast in your present opinion. Take
the matter under prayerful considera-
tion another three weeks and you may
be able to evolve from the profound
depths of your giant intellect another
conclusion.

May these things come to pass.
Excuse my satirical humor. When
"fools are my theme, let satire be my
song." Very Respectfully Yours,
WM. R. EDGAR.

P. S. In answer to the post-script of
your letter, how did it happen that you
delayed answering my letter for 10 days
after you found out I would not be at
the St. Louis Judicial Convention? This
closes our correspondence, begun
by me under the mistaken notion of
your fair dealing. W. R. E.

The Cause of Labor Troubles.

The repeated failure of labor strikes
in this country of late years is due
largely to a lawless element that has
given to the scenes of trouble and ad-
vocates such extreme measures as to in-
volve the condemnation of good citizens
generally. Men who work hard for a
living are rarely bad citizens. It is a
fact that the evil attending nearly all
strikes is chargeable to a worthless
class of incendiary demagogues who
thrive best on the misfortunes of others.
The average American citizen who la-
bors for a living is not in favor of de-
stroying property or defying law. Such
thoughts do not occur to the man who
works to accumulate property. He is
just as anxious to have what little he
may own protected by law as is the
corporation that owns an immense
amount of property.

The customs of this country all re-
cognize labor as honorable and com-
mendable, and indolence as vicious and
a general cause of crime. The law
sets no limit to the earning capacity
of a man, but, unfortunately, the Re-
publican party has so legislated in fa-
vor of a small number of citizens that
they are given an undue advantage in
acquiring wealth. This is an injustice
of which all citizens have a right to
complain and an evil the Democratic
party is pledged to correct.

But the professional tramp agitators
never advocate such peaceful reforms.
They want to seize the property of the
wealthy, apply the torch and inaugurate
a reign of anarchy. It is a notice-
able fact that nearly all the anarchists
and socialists have come to this coun-
try of late years from Europe and
scarcely any of them are citizens.
Few of them can speak the English
language, and yet they presume to say
that everything connected with this
government is wrong. They have no
respect for our laws, and probably half
of them were driven out of Europe.

They call themselves working people,
when in fact they are criminals of the
most dangerous class. Whenever there
is a labor trouble, anarchists will hasten
to the scene and try to identify them-
selves with men who are willing to
work for a living. A few hours after
the trouble at Homestead anarchists
were on hand urging the use of dynamite
and distributing incendiary circulars.
The workmen very properly de-
announced them, but nevertheless their
presence at such times works an injury
to the wage-workers.

The labor troubles, particularly in
Pennsylvania, are due to the presence
of an undesirable foreign element that
has no respect for this government
and tends to degrade honest labor. If
the Republican party had been half as
sensible to protect American labor as
has been to benefit the protected in-
terests, this class of immigrants that is
causing nearly all the trouble would
never have been allowed to land in the
United States. In its zeal to increase
the enormous wealth of a small class
that will contribute liberally to cam-
paign boodle funds it has permitted
the importation of the scum of Europe
to drive out from the shops and mines
the citizens of the country.—Jefferson
City Tribune.

THE FORCE BILL OF 1890.

The Substance of Its Provision.

In answer to many requests we re-
print the following from *The Sun* of
July 17, 1890. It gives the substance
of the Federal Election or Force bill
passed by the Republican House in the
Fifty-first Congress. The bill as re-
ported made seventy-six printed pages.

The principle features of the mea-
sure are as follows: Chief Supervisors
of Elections in judicial districts are
charged with the execution of the law,
which is to apply to Federal elections
in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and up-
ward, and in entire Congressional dis-
tricts, exclusive of such cities, upon
application to the supervisor of 100
voters, or in counties and parishes
forming a part of a Congressional dis-
trict, upon application from fifty vot-
ers. The supervisors are to guard,
scrutinize, and supervise registration
and every act and incident connected
with registration and plans for ascer-
taining who are legal voters. Upon
notice from the Chief Supervisors the
United States Circuit Courts are re-
quired to open for the purpose of transact-
ing registration and election matters.

The supervisors are to be appointed
by the Circuit Courts—three in each
election district or county, provided, only
two of whom are to be of the same
political party. These supervisors are
to attend all registrations in their dis-
tricts, challenge persons, personally
inspect and copy the original registra-
tion books and papers, attend elections,
and detect and expose the improper or
wrongful manipulation of the lists. In
case of failure of local election officers
to put the statutory oath to a chal-
lenged voter, and to pass at once upon his
qualifications, then the supervisors are
to apply the test and receive and de-
posit the vote, making a list of all such
challenges. They are also to person-
ally inspect ballot boxes before elec-
tions, keep independent poll lists, and
enclose rejected votes (endorsed with
the name of the voter) in envelopes.

In addition to these duties, the super-
visors are required to make—in towns
of 20,000 people and upward—a thor-
ough house-to-house canvass before
election, to inform voters upon inquiry
where and in what box to deposit their
ballots, and to scrutinize naturaliza-
tions.

In canvassing the votes the State
laws are to govern, except: All ballots
are to be counted by tens, first by an
inspector of election and second by a
supervisor, the local election officers
and the supervisors keeping separate
tally sheets, which are to be compared
and the result publicly announced.
Ballots deposited in the wrong box are
to be counted. Returns are to be made
by the supervisors in duplicate to the
clerks of the United States Circuit
Courts and to the Chief Supervisor,
who is to tabulate and refer them to
the United States Board of Canvassers
of the Congressional vote, which is to
be appointed by the United States
Circuit Court and consisting of three
citizens of the State and persons of
good repute, not more than two of
whom are to be of the same political
party. The Board is to convene on
Nov. 15 each even year, and is to de-
clare and certify the result of the
election, and send one return to the Clerk
of the House of Representatives, one
to the Governor of the State, and one
to the proper Chief Supervisor of Elec-
tions. The Clerk of the House is to
place upon the roll of members elect
the names of the persons declared
elected by the United States canvassers.

In case there is a difference in the re-
sults reached by them and by the State
election officers, a penalty of between
\$1,000 and \$5,000 is provided in case
the Clerk neglects this duty.

All ballot boxes are to be clearly in-
scribed with their nature, and boxes
are to be kept in plain sight and open
to inspection. Bribery or attempted
bribery of voters or election officers is
made punishable by a fine of not more
than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not
more than two years, or both. Like
severe penalties are provided for false
registration and voting, repeating,
obstruction of supervisors or voters, im-
proper conduct of election officers, false
canvassing, ballot-box stuffing, fraudu-
lent ballot distribution, resistance to a
supervisor's lawful commands, breach of
the peace at registration or elections,
intimidation, and almost every kind of
election fraud.

It is not necessarily to be supposed
that the Republican revolutionists
would revive the Force bill absolutely
as it passed the House in 1890; but
certainly the main and worst features
of that bill would be in their new bill-
ing, with additional sections there infamous
yet, where the experience of two years
disappointed justice might show them
to be needed to secure the perpetuation
of Republican misrule.—N. J. Sun.

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